

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occasional rain or snow. Temp. 43-56 (64). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 41-56 (56). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 45-58 (54-59). TOMORROW: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 50-52 (54-55). CRANBROOK, ENGLAND: Cloudy. Temp. 54-58 (54-55). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 50-54 (54-55). Yesterday's temp. 50-53 (54-55). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

No. 27,691

# Herald Tribune

**PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST**

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1972

Established 1887

## Israel Jets Raid Base In Syria Strike Big Camp Of Guerrillas

TEL AVIV, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Israeli jets raided an Arab guerrilla concentration 28 miles inside Syria today, in the first such action against Syria in 18 months, the military command said. An announcement said all the raiders returned safely.

It said the raids on Tel-el-Akr, Syria, followed stepped-up guerrilla activity mounted from Syrian territory against Israeli civilian and military targets on the occupied Golan Heights.

TEL AVIV, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Israeli jets today served as staging point for "hundreds of guerrillas." The raiders reported direct hits.

Syria Reports No Losses

In Damascus, a Syrian spokesman said Israeli warplanes attempted to bomb a Palestinian guerrilla base in southern Syria today but were driven off by Syrian aircraft and anti-aircraft fire. "Our forces did not suffer casualties, with the exception of one of our stragglers who was slightly wounded," the spokesman said. He did not mention possible Israeli losses.

It was the worst eruption on Israel's frontier with Syria since air and ground battles raged on that front for three days June 25, 1970.

Those three days of fighting, heaviest since the 1967 Middle East war, saw Israeli armor冲 into Syria and a series of air battles in which a total of five Syrian jets and one Israeli aircraft were reported downed.

Today's raid did not come as a surprise. It followed a report by the military commentator of Israeli radio who said "Israel (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Kader Siddiqui inspecting arms stored in a Tangail school last week. Associated Press

### Moscow Grants Its Recognition To Bangladesh

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (UPI)—The Soviet Union tonight became the first major power to recognize Bangladesh.

The announcement by Tass immediately raised the question of whether Pakistan would break diplomatic relations with Moscow as it has done with other countries recognizing Bangladesh.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### Bangladesh Guerrilla Chief Formally Surrenders Arms

By Lee Lescaze

TANGAIL, Bangladesh, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Kader (Tiger) Siddiqui today surrendered his private army's weapons to Sheikh Mujib Rahim in a ceremony dramatizing the Bangladesh government's efforts to disarm its guerrillas.

For his first trip outside Dacca as prime minister the Sheikh chose to visit the headquarters of the most well-known and probably most powerful of the guerrilla commanders who sprang up

Deadline Extended

Sheikh Mujib ordered all guerrilla groups last week to turn in their weapons to the central government within ten days. He has extended the deadline to next Monday because of an upcoming Bengali holiday.

Mujib took the rifle from an aide and knelt before the Sheikh as a feudal lord pledging allegiance to the King. He left the rifle at the Sheikh's feet and the prime minister bent to pick it up and held it awkwardly for a minute before passing it on to a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### Cairo Students Riot, Sit-In Broken

By Raymond H. Anderson  
CAIRO, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Police arrested thousands of other students marching into the center of Cairo.

The sit-in resulted from confusion among the students over government policy toward Israel, but the focus today shifted to protest over the arrest of those involved in the campus sit-in.

Students asserted that 1,500 of their colleagues had been seized, but official sources put the figure at 1,000.

Treasonous Arrests

Sayed Marai, first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's political organization, said in a statement that the arrests had been "precautionary" and indicated that most would be released quickly. Mr. Marai has been acting as mediator with the students.

The campus sit-in began a week ago following a speech by President Anwar Sadat in which he said he had canceled an order for Egyptian military action against Israel in December. He implied that the Soviet Union had advised against the attack because of the commitment to stand behind India during the Indian invasion of East Pakistan.

### Legal Abortions In Britain Rise 50 Pct. in Year

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Legal abortion in Britain rose by more than 50 percent in 1971, the Department of Health said today.

The Health Department released these figures showing the phenomenal growth of abortions in Britain every year since they were legalized:

1968—22,256 legal abortions;  
1969—54,158;  
1970—83,849;  
1971—126,774.

The figures showed that the number of abortions on girls 16 years old or less had also increased by some 50 percent in the past year.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Orders From 'Le Leader'

### French Ministries to Outlaw 'Franglais'

PARIS, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—The wheels of French bureaucracy have finally begun turning behind the campaign to keep the French language in its lofty international purity.

Even as the Italians began defecting from the French cause, the government here introduced the first formal measure to stamp out "Franglais" ("French English") and replace the proliferating lexicon of English borrowings with pure French.

Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas issued a blunt order to all branches of government: Draw up a list of undesirable foreign terms and find new French expressions in their stead.

Once the new expressions are approved, nobody working for the French government will be permitted to revert to the older words in official documents, contracts, statements or notices, the prime minister decreed.

The edict, published in the government's official journal to underline its significance, was by far the biggest boost yet given to the "Save the French language" campaign launched

by President Charles de Gaulle and pursued by his successor, President Georges Pompidou.

The French were not amused when an Italian opinion poll came out recently showing that a majority of Italians would prefer English to French as the main language in the enlarged European community.

This unfriendly show of preference by France's Latin neighbor was felt to be a stab in the back, especially since the French are aware that their two other largest Common Market partners, the West Germans and the Dutch, also lean toward English. The British themselves will soon make matters worse by joining the market.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas's decree states that "terminology commissions" will be set up by government ministers to decide on the vocabulary used in their separate domains.

The formal job of the commissions will be "to establish in a given sector an inventory of gaps in the French language, and to propose terms necessary either to designate a new re-

ality or to replace undesirable borrowings from foreign tongues."

Forbidden Words

If the decree is followed faithfully, it spells death in the corridors of the Finance Ministry for such widely used words as "crash," "boom," "hot money," "marketing" and "management."

Blacklisted from conversation at the Foreign Ministry will be talk of "le leader" about to make a foreign visit and le briefing which must be given on his trip.

Police, under the wing of the Interior Ministry, will have to stop chasing "les gangsters" and forget about stopping "les hold-ups" and "le kidnapping."

The Ministry of Youth and Sports will have to be particularly ingenious to find a way around "le match," "le football" and "le ring." But Mr. Chaban-Delmas himself may be able to offer some help, since the sporting prime minister is widely known as a "rugbyman" and a "tennisman"—especially when he is away for le week-end.

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## INTERNATIONAL

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Austria	8	Lebanon	79 P.
Belgium	126 F.	Luxembourg	1 F. L.
Denmark	2D.F.	Norway	1 F. N.
Egypt	100 P.	Portugal	1 Esc.
France	110 F.	Spain	18 Pts.
Germany	110 D.M.	Greece	10 Drs.
Great Britain	72 P.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
Iraq	22 Rials	India	1 Rupee
Italy	180 Lira	Turkey	1.25 Lira
Ireland	142.20	U.S. Authority	50.20
Yugoslavia			6 D.

Established 1887

### Sends His Budget to Congress

## Nixon Asks for Huge Deficits To Prod Economy, Add Jobs

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI)—President Nixon sent Congress today a budget calling for massive back-to-back deficits in the current fiscal year and fiscal 1973, justifying the extraordinary splash of red ink as necessary to "stimulate greater business activity and create more jobs."

For fiscal 1972, which ends June 30, the President forecast expenditures of \$236.6 billion and receipts of \$197.8 billion, leaving a deficit of \$38.8 billion. For fiscal 1973, he presented a budget program calling for spending \$246.3 billion and receipts of \$230.8 billion, which would leave a further deficit of \$25.5 billion.

"No one can be happy about deficits of this size," Treasury Secretary John B. Connally told reporters. But he repeated the President's observation in the budget document that the nation must spend "enough and on time" to push the economy forward and expand employment.

"I don't bring about three deficits in a row," Mr. Connally said at a joint press conference with Office of Management and Budget Director George P. Schultz.

"But at the same time, I think under the circumstances it was the wise course to follow in the best interest of the nation—not necessarily in the best political interest of Richard Nixon—but in the best interest of the country."

Ceiling on Spending

In a statement released as his budget reached Congress today, Mr. Nixon urged the legislators to "stop raids on the Treasury" by setting a rigid ceiling to keep federal spending within the \$246.3 billion requested for next year.

"We urgently need an absolute limit on government spending," the President said. "Only time can end inflation, stabilize the economy and provide employment and real prosperity for all."

Mr. Schultz told reporters that previous congressional ceilings on government spending were "ineffective" and the President now is asking for one without "any escape hatch whatever."

Officials categorically denied that they had faced the reality of big deficits in fiscal 1972 and 1973 by artificially pumping up the current year's spending to make the 1973 minus figure look better by comparison.

For this purpose, "full employment" is defined as 4 percent unemployment. On that basis, the

theoretical results for fiscal 1973 would be \$450 billion, and expenditures \$244.5 billion, leaving a surplus of \$70 billion.

On the same full-employment basis, there was a deficit of \$8.1 billion in fiscal 1972.

For the first time, President Nixon's budget offered a calculation not only of the impact of full employment on receipts, but on expenditures as well—showing how government outlays are swelled by recession conditions.

To take one example, "full employment" outlays for fiscal 1972 are \$3.5 billion lower than the actual spending, reflecting costs for unemployment compensation and related activities that would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Main Points in the Budget

INCOME—The budget estimates government receipts in fiscal 1973 at \$229.8 billion, a \$2-billion increase over fiscal 1972 estimates, contingent on an expected revitalization of the economy. The figure would be \$6.8 billion higher if it not for the tax cuts Mr. Nixon proposed and Congress enacted in 1971 to stimulate the economy.

OUTGO—The budget anticipates federal expenditures of \$246.3 billion, an increase of \$8.5 billion, or 4.1 percent. This increase is about equal to the amount of inflation the administration expects this year, so in noninflationary terms Mr. Nixon foresees no real increase in overall spending.

DEFICIT—The budget forecasts a deficit in fiscal 1973 of \$25.5 billion, the second largest since World War II. It estimates the deficit for the current fiscal year at \$38 billion. The President originally estimated the deficit at \$16 billion, but the economy's failure to rebound from the slump of 1970-71 resulted in a sharp downturn in government tax collections.

SOURCE OF REVENUE—38 percent of government revenues will come from income taxes paid by individuals, 14 percent from corporate income taxes, 31 percent from Social Security taxes, 10 percent from borrowings, 7 percent from excise taxes and 5 percent from other sources, including tariffs and estate and gift taxes.

DEBT—The budget anticipates a \$37.4 billion increase in the national debt, pushing it to \$452 billion—30 percent higher than in 1972.

TAXES—The budget calls for no major new taxes or tax cuts, except for Social Security taxes.

DEFENSE—The budget anticipates federal tax increases or tax cuts, except for Social Security taxes. It proposes that the Social Security tax, now scheduled to rise on Jan. 1, 1973, to 5.6 percent for each worker and his employer, be kept at its present rate of 5.2 percent. But Mr. Nixon wants the tax levied on the first \$10,000 of a worker's earnings instead of the first \$9,000, the figure now in law. He also proposes to eliminate the monthly \$5.50 fee people over age 65 now pay for supplemental medical insurance under Medicare.

SCIENCE—The budget puts new emphasis on spending for science and technology "in the service of man." Appropriations here would total \$17.8 billion, a \$1.4 billion increase, but not all of it to be actually spent in fiscal 1973.

### Warning to Russia on SALT Delay

## President Seeks Arms-Fund Increase

By George C. Wilson and Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI)—

The Nixon administration is asking for another \$255 million for defense this current year—a supplemental money request on which the House Armed Services Committee will start hearings tomorrow.

Including that supplemental

fiscal 1973—an increase of \$3.2 billion.

Even before

## No New Pakistan Take-Overs

**Bhutto Lets Up on Businessmen**

By James P. Sterba

KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Reversing his earlier hard line on Pakistan's financial elite, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today announced that no new categories of industry would be taken over, and he appealed for voluntary cooperation from businessmen in rebuilding the country's war-shattered economy.

The president also announced the release from detention of three top industrialists charged with holding foreign-exchange funds outside the country illegally and with business malpractices.

Mr. Bhutto's pronouncements were in sharp contrast to his earlier threats of jail sentences, business seizures and other actions

against wealthy businessmen who smuggled money out of the country.

Instead of clamping down on businessmen who did not voluntarily declare foreign-exchange holdings before the previous Jan. 15 deadline, Mr. Bhutto extended the deadline for such declarations to Feb. 15 and said no government questions would be asked and exchange dealings would remain secret.

Mr. Bhutto spoke to about 200 businessmen invited to Karachi Airport this morning before his departure on a visit to several Middle Eastern countries.

[Mr. Bhutto arrived in Ankara today and immediately held talks with Turkish President Cevdet Sunay. On the way, he made a

brief stopover at Tehran, where he conferred with the shah of Iran. Moroccan officials said Mr. Bhutto will meet with King Hassan tomorrow or Wednesday.]

In answering complaints that "respectable" people faced jail, Mr. Bhutto said at one point: "Do you know what the masses call you? They call you blood-suckers and parasites..."

The president then appealed for cooperation from the businessmen. He said:

"It is your duty to create a feeling by your conduct that you are patriots and you are taking a full share in the building of Pakistan. I appeal to you to come forward and rebuild the economy. I want your genuine cooperation."

Mr. Bhutto's announcement that no new categories of business would be nationalized was seen as an indication that banking and insurance would remain in private hands. The management of 31 industries in 10 categories, including public utilities, oil refineries, auto assembly and iron and steel works, were previously assumed by the Bhutto government.

From place to place, that each story of the killings is more gruesome than the one before.

In Jorhat, a 12-year-old boy, Babu Rahman, said he had seen Pakistani soldiers beat a man to death after hanging him upside down from a tree in front of the district courthouse. The boy said one of the judges had died of a heart attack as he watched.

All the evidence now indicates that the killings were on a wider scale and more sadistic than foreign newsmen and other independent observers had earlier thought.

According to confirmed reports, the Pakistani troops in nearly every sector kept Bengali women as sexual slaves, often making them remain naked continuously in their bunkers. After the Pakistanis surrendered on Dec. 16, the mutilated bodies of many of these women were found.

Other independent reports estab-

lished that the Pakistanis also killed many of the Indian soldiers they took prisoner. In these cases, too, bodies were mutilated.

Diplomatic sources said he would brief them on recent developments on the Indian subcontinent and ask Turkey not to recognize Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's fledgling state of Bangladesh.

"There will be plenty of stimulus," an OMB official said. "If you let it go, before you know it, you have to put the economy through the wringer again."

Yet the administration was clearly bracing itself for criticism by conservatives within the Republican party for the boxer-like stance of the deficits, and from Democrats for misjudging economic prospects over two budget cycles.

Final figures for fiscal 1971, shown in the new budget document, place the deficit for that year at \$230 billion. (Originally, the administration forecast a \$1.5 billion surplus for fiscal 1971.)

For the three-year span 1971-73, President Nixon's total projected deficit now is \$87.3 billion, and it could run higher if the economy fails to pick up as expected.

On that score, the administration is predicting a substantial recovery, but in the pattern suggested by most private forecasters. The President anticipates that the Gross National Product this calendar year will gain 9.5 percent to \$1,425 billion up \$83 billion from 1971. It would be the largest dollar increase in history.

With the symbolic dissolution of Mr. Siddiqui's force, officials hope that other, smaller guerrilla groups will quickly comply with the government's disarmament order.

The 26-year-old guerrilla leader told the sheikh that he would be loyal to him all his life. Then, in a voice breaking with emotion, he spoke of the Kader Bahini who had died fighting for Bangladesh. No one knows how many student members will pay no mean price.

The 26-year-old guerrilla leader

regards great severity in the increase in guerrilla attacks from Syria.

Military spokesmen said three infiltrators were killed late yesterday on the Golam Heights in the 14th incident involving guerrilla infiltration or attacks from Syria since Jan. 1.

The radio held Syrian authorities responsible for whatever happens on their side of the cease-fire line. It said no guerrilla attacks had been reported from Lebanon since the last peace.

**Saving Ammunition**

One engineer said that sometimes the Pakistanis had put seven or eight Bengali prisoners in a tight queue and then, to save ammunition, fired one bullet through all of them. Sometimes, he said, they killed the Bengalis with bayonet charges.

Another engineer, Ozedul Haque, 25, vividly remembered the day the Pakistanis killed 500—July 25—"by shooting and by cutting their throats with long knives and bayonets."

"First the soldiers came and told us to come out and watch," he said. "They said, 'Come and see how we kill your people.' They were sharpening their knives on the stones. It was their way of torturing us mentally."

"All those months," he went on, "thousands of vultures were flying overhead here. Now they are gone."

It almost seems, as one goes

**Warsaw Pact's Heads in Prague For Summit Talk**

VIENNA, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Communist leaders, led by Russia's Leonid I. Brezhnev, flew into Prague today for a Warsaw Pact summit meeting on European security.

CCTE, the Czechoslovak news agency, said Mr. Brezhnev, general-secretary of the Soviet Communist party, arrived at Prague airport heading a delegation—including Premier Alexei A. Kosygin and other party and government officials—for the political consultation meeting of the Communist camp scheduled to open tomorrow.

Party and government leaders from the other member countries of the alliance—East Germany, Poland, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria—also arrived in the Czechoslovak capital.

The two-day meeting is expected to review prospects for the Communist-proposed European security conference. The Communists have urged that it be held later this year.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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## Against Unknown Persons in Zurich

## Hughes Publisher Charges Fraud

From Wire Dispatches

ZURICH, Jan. 24.—The New York publishing firm of McGraw-Hill, which has announced payment of \$650,000 to Howard R. Hughes for his autobiography, has filed fraud charges in the same amount against unknown persons, a deputy district attorney, Hans Schreiber, said today.

McGraw-Hill announced last Thursday that it would delay publication of the controversial book until it was sure the financial transactions involved were in order. Mr. Schreiber said McGraw-Hill had a lawyer file the criminal charges here the same day.

A spokesman for the Swiss Credit Bank, which broke the normal policy of secrecy because a criminal investigation is under way, said the bank had a client named "H.R. Hughes." However, the spokesman said, his "H.R." does not stand for "Howard."

In New York, Time magazine said that three checks totaling the \$650,000 that McGraw-Hill thought it had paid to Mr. Hughes had been cashed by an

attractive blonde who identified herself as Helga R. Hughes.

The woman, who spoke English and bad German, carried the cash out of the Zurich bank in three trips, stuffing the Swiss francs into an airline bag, the magazine said. She endorsed two of the checks "H.R. Hughes" in the presence of a bank officer, and mailed in the third with the same endorsement, Time added.

When the autobiography was challenged in court as a hoax, McGraw-Hill produced certificates from handwriting experts that two of the endorsements were genuine signatures of the reclusive millionaire, who lives in the Bahamas. The third check has not been returned yet by the bank, McGraw-Hill said.

In Zurich, the police said today that a warrant had gone out for Helga Hughes, described as a 35-year-old, slim blonde with hair down to her shoulders, in connection with the \$650,000 bank deposit. An officer said the warrant went out last Friday.

Earlier reports by Swiss banking sources said the woman was a blonde. The discrepancy be-

tween those reports and the description on the warrant could not be immediately clarified. She was also identified in the earlier reports as a German-speaking Swiss citizen.

The text of the Zurich police warrant was as follows:

"Unidentified woman, alleged identity Helga Hughes, 180-185 centimeters (5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 5 inches) tall, about 35 years old, slim, petite person, weight about 45 kg. (99 pounds) thin face, dark long hair falling straight to the shoulders, yes known brown eyes, speaking broken German, wore mid-dress, sometimes looks; small well-groomed hands, wore various rings."

"The woman I wanted on several counts of fraud committed between May 1 and December, 1971, amounting to 255 million Swiss francs, or \$650,000."

Time magazine, whose parent organization, Time Inc., also owns Life magazine, in which the Hughes book was to have been serialized, said that the woman who opened the account last April had carried a Swiss passport issued by the Swiss consulate in Barcelona, Spain.

In that city, the Swiss consul-general, Angelo Berla, refused to comment on the Time report. Mr. Berla said he was authorized to issue passports only to people who prove Swiss citizenship.

According to Time, Helga R.

Hughes opened the account with 1,000 French francs. Three weeks later, she appeared at the bank and endorsed a \$50,000 check from McGraw-Hill to "H.R. Hughes" in the presence of a bank officer.

A second check for \$25,000 was similarly deposited in the fall. The third check, for \$45,000, arrived by mail already endorsed early last December, the magazine said.

Time added that the bank had been used only for converting the checks into cash and that the woman had appeared about two weeks after each deposit to withdraw the money in Swiss currency. The account is virtually empty now, Time said, apparently containing only the original 1,000 francs.

In New York, a spokesman for McGraw-Hill said the checks had been conveyed to Mr. Hughes through Clifford Irving, the writer who worked on the purported autobiography. The Zurich police declined to say whether Mr. Irving, now at his villa on the Spanish island of Ibiza, would be questioned.

The 41-year-old author has said he has no doubt that the autobiography is based on genuine, authorized material from Mr. Hughes, collected in more than 100 meetings.

On Ibiza today, Mr. Irving strongly denied that the book might be a hoax.

"There are probably two billion reasons behind attempts to stop the book—and all are green and have rectangular shape," he said with a grin.

Last Friday, in a telephone interview in New York, Mr. Irving's lawyer said that he was "learning" his theory that his client had been the victim of a hoax carried out by a "gang of six to eight people." But that evening the attorney backed away from his contention and said that he now believed that whoever opened the bank account had been a "loyal servant" of Mr. Hughes.

Also in New York, a sworn statement attributed to Mr. Hughes saying he did "not personally know" the two authors of books concerning him was submitted today in Manhattan Supreme Court.

The four-paragraph statement was sworn before a Nevada notary public, Howard L. Eckley, last Friday. It said in part:

"I have never signed any agreements or had any other communications with Clifford Irving, McGraw-Hill or Robert P. Eaton, and I have never given any of them instructions of any kind relating to the publication of anything about me. I do not personally know either Robert P. Eaton or Clifford Irving."

Twenty-three guides, all young Americans who speak Russian, explained the operation of each object on display and answered questions, both about the display



Associated Press

**THE ACCUSED** Seven of the eight defendants in an alleged bombing and kidnap conspiracy case seen outside a rally for their defense in Harrisburg, Pa., before the start of their trial yesterday. From left: Father Joseph Wenderoth and Father Neil McLaughlin, both Catholic priests; John Glick, who will be tried at a later date; Sister Elizabeth McAlister, a Roman Catholic nun; Koval Ahmad; Mary Seoblick and her husband, Anthony Seoblick. Missing from the group is Catholic priest Philip Berrigan, who is in prison.

## Sympathizers Mutilate Draft Records

From Wire Dispatches

## Berrigan Judge Is Expecting a Long Trial



AP. The Rev. Philip Berrigan

but to conduct a political trial and get the issue before the American people."

Did he plan to kidnap Mr. Kissinger and bomb heating tunnels, as the government charges?

"There was no planning," he said. "There was a discussion. We were trying to determine, as millions of other people do, whether the political kidnappings in Quebec and in Uruguay were possible in the United States. If you are a peace movement person, you try to find out what's going on, to see if you can do what others are doing. Like those kidnappings in other countries, and to see whether you should plan to do it."

Defense sympathizers heralded the opening of trial proceedings today with a procession to the courthouse carrying a black coffin that contained mutilated draft records. The group said the coffin contained "various instruments of war that deserve to be buried."

Father Berrigan and the others are accused of plotting to kidnap Mr. Kissinger, blow up the heating system of the Federal Building in Washington and vandalize draft boards in nine states.

Asked about the charges during a recess, Father Berrigan said: "It's a catchall, highly fabricated, utterly untrue. Everything we've done we've acknowledged publicly."

Asked if he thought he would win the case, he said: "It's not a priority of ours to win acquittal,

but to conduct a political trial and get the issue before the American people."

The draft records in the coffin were torn up and deposited by youths identified as "local persons" at a news conference before the procession. Sitting on the stage at the conference were two of the defendants, Sister Elizabeth McAlister and the Rev.

Joseph Wenderoth.

Reporters who examined the contents of the coffin said it contained military discharge papers, at least one draft card and what appeared to be current draft files.

Asked whether the mutilating of the documents constituted a crime, a spokesman for the group said that it was a matter for a court to decide.

## Only 9 Unsuccessful in '70

## U.S. Air Hijacking Failures Increased to 14 of 25 in '71

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuters)**—Airplane hijacking has become more difficult and dangerous but there was almost no drop last year in the number of attempts, a government agency said today.

The Federal Aviation Administration said that for the first time last year, more hijackings failed than succeeded. Of 25 attempts to commandeer U.S.-scheduled flights, 14 failed. The

previous year there were 26 attempts, of which only nine failed. In 1969, there were only seven failures in 40 cases of sky piracy.

Ten people were convicted of hijacking in the United States last year and sentenced to up to 20 years in prison. Two people were killed while attempting a hijacking and five were committed to mental institutions.

In many cases, the hijacker won temporary control of the aircraft but was then overpowered or taken over by it.

Since 1961, when the rash of air piracy began, there have been 128 hijackings or attempted hijackings of U.S. aircraft, the report said.

FAA chief John H. Shaffer said: "I firmly believe that the best place to stop hijackers is at the aircraft boarding gate."

"Until we achieve something like 100 percent reliability in this regard, I don't believe the government, the airlines or the airport operators should take too many bows for our achievements to date."

**PARTIAL TALKS SET IN DOCK STRIKE ON WEST COAST**

**SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 (UPI)**—The longshoremen's union has agreed to negotiate the movement of grain from strike-bound Pacific Coast ports.

In the first "break" since the 15,000-member International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union resumed a government-suspended 100-day strike Jan. 17, the union said talks would begin soon with the grain elevator operators.

Five million tons of grain a year, \$300 million worth, is handled by the elevator operators group, which has been struck along with the Pacific Maritime Association.

Preparations were also underway today for a resumption of talks between the ILWU and the PMA. A union spokesman said the walkout would have been halted if the PMA had agreed to make wages and other negotiated gains retroactive to Nov. 14.

The elevator operators do not belong to the PMA, but follow its lead in contract negotiations, said a union spokesman who viewed the development as "the first real break in the strike."

In Washington, Rep. Carl D. Perkins, D., Ky., said today he saw no chance for the House Education and Labor Committee of which he is chairman to approve this week legislation for binding arbitration of the West Coast dock strike. President Nixon's request for the legislation was received by the House today.

**COLLISIONS ON SEINE**

**ROUEN, France, Jan. 24 (AP)**—The Russian oil tanker Usagrad collided with two river barges on the fog-bound Seine between Rouen and Le Havre before dawn yesterday. One French barge was drowned.

## Russia Sets Treaty Talks With Japan Territorial Issue Would Be Included

**TOKYO, Jan. 24 (UPI)**—Japan and the Soviet Union agreed today to study conditions prerequisite to the conclusion of a peace treaty.

Sources said the study would include the northern territorial question, which the Soviets hitherto had classified a "closed problem."

The agreement was reached in the second round of talks between Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda and his Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko.

**VISITS BY PREMIERS**

The two ministers also agreed on an exchange of visits by the Japanese and Soviet premiers. The timing and other details of the exchange will be taken up through diplomatic channels.

Mr. Fukuda, at a press conference, said he and Mr. Gromyko confirmed the two countries' strong desire for the conclusion of a peace treaty.

According to government sources, Mr. Fukuda told Mr. Gromyko that Japan wanted the territorial issue in which Japan has been demanding the return of the Kurile Islands of Etorofu, Habomai, Kunashiri and Shikotan, seized by the Soviets and occupied at the end of World War II, to be settled prior to the conclusion of a peace treaty.

On international affairs the two foreign ministers centered their talks on mutual relations with China and the United States.

Sources said Mr. Gromyko's visit and the resumption of the ministerial talks was an attempt to prevent a Japanese approach toward China and to consolidate relations with Japan to counter a Sino-Soviet rapprochement.

The Japanese foreign minister said Mr. Gromyko showed strong interest in promoting trade relations with Japan. He said Japan's cooperation in the development of natural resources in Siberia was discussed.

## Heath's Assailant Is Due Tomorrow In Belgian Court

**BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (UPI)**—Miss Marie-Louise Kwiatkowski will appear in court Wednesday on charges of assault against Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain, Justice Palace officials said today.

Miss Kwiatkowski, a 31-year-old West German, splashed Mr. Heath with a pot of black ink as he was entering the Egmont Palace to sign the treaty of accession to the Common Market.

She could face a sentence of three months to two years. Mr. Heath has told the Belgian authorities that he has no personal interest in making a formal complaint, officials said.

Miss Kwiatkowski has said she was protesting the British government's alleged theft of ideas she and colleagues had produced for the redevelopment of the Covent Garden market area of London.

## 2 Arrested in Paris As Heroin Smugglers

**PARIS, Jan. 24 (Reuters)**—French narcotics agents arrested two Frenchmen on the crowded Champs-Elysees during the weekend and charged them with attempting to smuggle a multimillion-dollar consignment of heroin into Canada.

The police identified the men as Jean Claros, 42, and Antoine Mandatides, 66.

Police sources said 125 pounds of heroin were left at Le Bourget Airport on Dec. 24 for forwarding to Montreal, but were found by customs agents.

If there was a conspiracy here, it was one to let the public know the facts contained in the Pentagon Papers, and in this conspiracy The New York Times played the leading role and The Washington Post a supporting one," said Mr. McCarthy, former senator from Minnesota and a candidate for this year's Democratic presidential nomination.

**Fog Diverts Nixon Jet**

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)**—President Nixon's jetliner was forced for last night to land at National Airport instead of the usual Andrews Air Force base—the first time since he has been President that Mr. Nixon has made an unscheduled landing. The President, Mrs. Nixon and their daughter, Julie Eisenhower, were returning from Florida.

**FREEDDY**

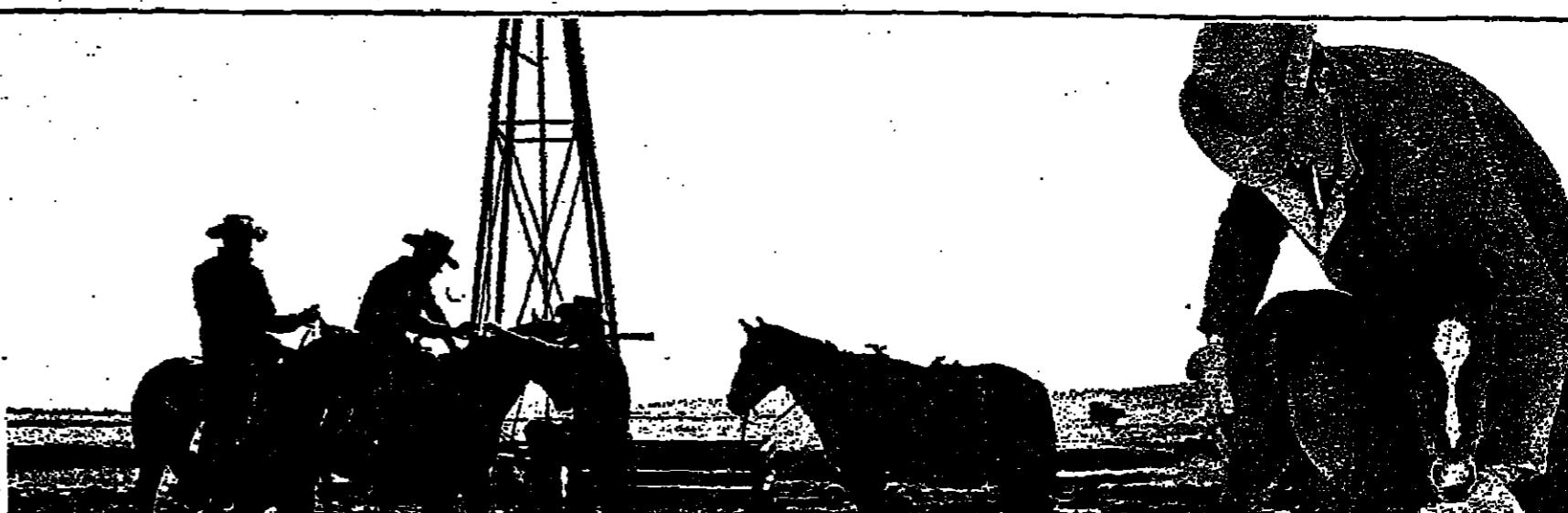
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## British Troops Fight Snipers, Hold Two Suspects in Belfast

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Jan. 24.—British troops battled snipers in Roman Catholic areas of Belfast today and gunmen bombed an American oil company's office.

Army spokesmen said troops had exchanged fire with snipers in the lower Falls Road area. At least 26 suspects were detained, 14 of them later released.

In the dock area of Belfast, two armed men bombed offices of the Mobil Oil Co., the police said. There were no casualties but the blast caused extensive damage.

Three young gunmen planted two bombs attached to cans of gasoline in downtown Belfast's Orpheus bar tonight, giving the staff and customers 15 minutes to get out. The fire started by the explosion raised the bar, a cabaret next door closed since a bombing three months ago, a fruit store, a car-rental office and other stores.

## Wilson Assails Heath Over U.K. Jobless

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Labor party leader Harold Wilson today accused Prime Minister Edward Heath of courting President Pompidou over Common Market membership at the expense of Britain's one million unemployed.

"If the prime minister had served the cause of the right to work of the British people with one-tenth of the energy we used in wounding the French president we should not be debating these figures today," Mr. Wilson declared to the House of Commons.

The opposition leader made a stinging personal attack on Mr. Heath in launching an opposition center move against the Conservative government's handling of unemployment.

The Labor motion specifically mentioned Mr. Heath's election pledge to reduce unemployment "at a stroke" and blamed the government for doctrinaire and irresponsible policies to bring about an out-of-work total of 1,023,583.

The British government however a 27-vote majority (302-275) in the House to defeat the Labor move.

Health on Money

Later, Mr. Heath said that an urgent priority for the 10 nations planning to form the enlarged European Economic Community is to agree on common international trade and monetary policy.

Mr. Heath, in a television interview broadcast here tonight, said, "There's got to be a new monetary system... We had better agree about it and take the lead in establishing it."

"We have just had a very difficult time—over five or six months—in which the Americans took action which could have been damaging to the whole of the Western world."

The Ten should now prepare to deal with the situation with the Americans, he added.

Meanwhile, Britain's striking coal miners today entered the third week of their national stoppage with coal stocks running down and little hope of a quick end to the dispute.

Mostly affected are power stations and factories which rely on supplies of coal direct from pit-heads.

Mines have been picketing electricity generating stations to try to prevent truck loads of coal reaching dwindling supplies.

Six thousand power station workers at 30 plants in northern England said today they would refuse to use oil—which can be used as an alternative fuel—which had been delivered through the picket lines.

NATO Discusses Terms

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—The NATO council met here today to discuss the new situation over Malta created by Mr. Mintoff's additional demands.

Informed sources said the meeting—the second by the council in three days—did not come to any decision but was expected to meet again tomorrow.

A spokesman for black Rhodesian opinion, American-educated Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said today that he might be arrested at any time. The bishop is chairman of the anti-government ANC.

Opposition in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Thousands of Rhodesian Africans living in Zambia have signed a petition rejecting the Anglo-Rhodesian independence settlement proposals on the ground that they were drawn up in complete disregard of the opinions of 5.5 million Africans in the territory, the petition's authors said today.

The petition, sponsored by two Rhodesian lecturers at the University of Zambia, is to be submitted to the British High Commission for forwarding to the Pearce commission.

Rhodesian African nationalist leader Edison Sithole said today that security police arrested about 100 supporters of the African National Council in a series

of swoops during last week's rioting, Reuters reported.

Fourteen blacks were killed by police in rioting last week over black opposition to a proposed settlement with Britain of Rhodesia's independence dispute.

A spokesman for black Rhodesian opinion, American-educated Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said today that he might be arrested at any time. The bishop is chairman of the anti-government ANC.

Heyerdahl Warns On Oil in Seas

STRASBOURG, France, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl said last week that more than 100,000 tons of oil are intentionally dumped each year along the Mediterranean coast.

Mr. Heyerdahl warned, in a speech to a special committee of the Council of Europe Assembly, that with waste oils, plastic materials and other pollutants being thrown into the seas, "the survival of man is in danger."

He said that the saving of the oceans must be assured on an international scale, through such organizations as the United Nations.



United Press International.  
LAST RITES—Coffin of King Frederik IX being carried out from Christiansborg Palace church for procession through the streets of Copenhagen yesterday. Behind

With Emotional Farewell

## Danes Bury Beloved King Frederik IX

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Denmark buried its beloved King Frederik IX today in the Roskilde Cathedral after an emotional farewell from his subjects in the streets of Copenhagen.

In the 800-year-old cathedral, Queen Ingrid, his widow, and Queen Margrethe II, who succeeded to the throne Jan. 14 on her father's death, wept quietly by the bier.

The men discussed their escape at a news conference organized by the IRA, which claims responsibility for most of the escalating violence in Northern Ireland.

The men said they had used shoe polish to blacken their faces, smeared butter on their bodies to protect them from the icy water, slid down the ship's anchor rope and swam 150 yards to shore wearing only underpants. They said they went into hiding in the North until Saturday night, when they slipped over the border into the Irish Republic.

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post.

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1972

## INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Page 7

**Beecham Raises Offer Telex Files For Take-over of Glaxo**

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—The battle to take over Glaxo Group Ltd., the big U.K. pharmaceuticals company, heated up again over the weekend with Beecham Group Ltd., strongly rebuffed by Glaxo once, raising its offer to the company's ordinary stock to \$285 million (equivalent to slightly more than \$1 billion) in Beecham ordinary shares and loan stock.

Originally, Beecham offered \$200 million for Glaxo.

Glaxo spurned that offer. Then on Jan. 12, Boots Co. made a \$240 million offer for Glaxo, which welcomed the bid and received its acceptance from shareholders.

Glaxo is a big pharmaceutical and proprietary drug company. Boots makes and distributes pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals and cosmetics, and has about 1,600 retail outlets throughout Britain.

Glaxo said that, for every 20 Glaxo shares, it would offer to exchange 20 Beecham ordinary shares and \$62 of 5 percent loan stock.

Glaxo shares rose sharply today on the London Stock Exchange to 327 pence, up 19. Boots rose 3 to 228 pence. Beecham fell 16 to 297 1/2.

*Question of Choice*

The new Beecham offer says that as Glaxo's directors have "embraced the concept of merger with another company," Glaxo is unlikely to remain independent. The document adds, "The choice

**U.S.S.R. Launches Its First Container Ship**

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has announced the launching of its first container ship. In a continuing drive to expand its merchant fleet, already among the largest in the world.

Through the official press agency, said the new ship, the *Sestroretsk*, would be the first of 20 such special-purpose vessels to be built during the current five-year plan (1971-75). The agency did not specify the date of the launching.

During the five-year period, the Soviet fleet is scheduled to grow from more than 12 million deadweight tons in 1970 to almost 17 million by 1975. The total Soviet shipping tonnage in 1960 was barely three million tons.

The Soviet Union is now believed to be roughly in fifth place

between Beecham and Boots." In a statement, Glaxo said that Beecham, "by rushing out a dramatically higher offer than its first without even waiting for the formal Boots-Glaxo proposal, betrays the desperate need of Glaxo."

Glaxo also referred to U.S. anti-trust proceedings pending against Beecham. "In the original offer, there was entirely inadequate disclosure of vital facts about the potentially ruinous anti-trust suits in which Beecham is engaged in the United States," it said.

Beecham replied that its U.S. legal advisors are satisfied after "the most extensive and thorough review of the position" that the anti-trust action regarding its semi-synthetic penicillin can be successfully defended.

In its offer made Sunday, Beecham called a Glaxo-Boots merger "largely insofar in nature," and added that "combining a predominantly domestic retail business with a pharmaceutical manufacturer would be unduly dependent on the home market." Beecham said a Glaxo combination "would create a British pharmaceutical group of considerable international stature, better able to compete and grow."

Beecham said that under its new offer, Glaxo shareholders would hold about 45 percent of the enlarged group—a greater proportion than Glaxo's present contribution to combined earnings would warrant.

An IBM spokesman said the company has not yet seen the suit.

**U.S. Plants Abroad Aid Economy, Study Says**

By Robert Reinhold

BOSTON, Jan. 24 (NYT).—For some time now, organized labor and big industry have been at loggerheads over whether the growing use of foreign factories by U.S. companies throws American workers out of jobs and aggravates the balance-of-payments problem. The big unknown is what would have happened to the domestic economy had the manufacturers never ventured abroad.

A research team at the Harvard Business School has now completed a study of the question and it concludes that, compared with the likely alternative, direct foreign investment is decidedly healthy both for employment at home and the balance of payments in the long run.

The burden of the study, done under a \$40,000 contract from the Department of Commerce, is that most U.S. foreign investments are "defensive" in that had the producer continued to operate only in the United States, it would have lost its markets to foreign competitors.

The Harvard team estimates that about 600,000 white and blue-collar jobs in this country are directly linked to overseas operations by multinational companies. These are management and support personnel in the home office and production workers needed to supply the foreign plants.

*Aid to Balance of Payments*

Further, the study argues that the net trade effects of the foreign plants, as well as dividends, royalties and management

fees from them, benefit the U.S. balance of payments by approximately \$8 billion a year.

The issue is coming to a head because of mounting labor pressure for cuts on foreign investment. The so-called Burke-Harris bill before Congress would impose tax penalties on foreign investments and control the outflow of capital and technology.

Labor claims that by transferring technology to countries where labor is cheap, industry is promoting employment abroad at the expense of American jobs.

The book value of direct U.S. investments abroad was \$78.1 billion in 1970, according to the Commerce Department, and the figure is growing by about \$8 million a year.

The conclusions of the study are based on nine case histories in industries that account for 90 percent of U.S. foreign investment. For competitive reasons only, two companies agreed to be identified: Kimberly-Clark, which recently built a paper mill in Canada, and Gulf Oil, which has established crude oil terminals in Kuwait and Ireland to supply European customers.

The remaining companies, equally well-known, are in food, chemicals, rubber, metals, machinery, electronics and automotive.

Unions have been most vocal in their complaints about foreign-made electronics products. The study focused on a company that opened a plant in Taiwan to assemble car and tractor radio components

for shipment back to the United States. Analysis indicated that failure to take steps to have meant losing the home market to Japanese makers over a five-year period.

The study found that there was indeed a net loss of over 1,000 U.S. jobs a year over the first few years of operations in Taiwan. But after five years, the loss was recouped and U.S. employment increased by 734 employees a year over what it would have been without the foreign plant.

Similarly the plant had a negative effect on the balance of payments for the first three years. But during the fourth year, the alternative of not going abroad began to cost \$16.4 million more in payments deficits than the foreign venture, largely because the alternative would have been to import the whole radio from Japan.

The study offers two main policy recommendations. First, U.S. income would be increased by making it easier to move resources into new industries with a "high-technology base," such as computers, which have a better competitive position than older products such as benzene and polystyrene.

Second, the government should make a greater effort to help American workers who lose their jobs because of changes in trade patterns.

"An adequate adjustment assistance program," the report concludes, "would be more appropriate than proposals aiming at isolation of the United States from the rest of the world."

**VW Developing Front-Drive Car, Magazine Reports**

HAMBURG, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen is developing a car with front-wheel drive powered by either a conventional piston or rotary Wankel engine, the news magazine *Der Spiegel* reported today.

The car, it said, is scheduled for introduction in autumn 1974.

A VW spokesman declined comment on the report. "We aren't discussing our future model planning in public," he said, adding that *Der Spiegel* "got several things mixed up" in its report.

Correcting it would amount to disclosing plans that VW is not willing to discuss publicly, he added.

**Packard Is Re-Elected**

PALE ALTO, Calif., Jan. 24 (AP).—David Packard has been elected chairman of the board of Hewlett-Packard, the job he left in 1969 to become Deputy Secretary of Defense. He retired from the Defense Department last Dec. 13.

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**\$875 Million Suit on IBM****Charges 'Monopoly,' Asks Partial Break Up**

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Tele Corp. said today it has filed an anti-trust suit against International Business Machines Corp. asking treble damages amounting to more than \$875 million and asking that IBM be forced to divest itself of some of its businesses.

Floyd Walker, Telex attorney, said the suit charges that IBM has used its "monopoly" power "to prevent free and open competition."

The suit charges that IBM has effectively "locked out" Telex and other peripheral equipment manufacturers through its fixed term plan which tended to lock the customer into using IBM peripheral equipment for a period of up to two years by offering large discounts.

The suit notes that last July, IBM raised prices on mainframe equipment on which it had little or no competition, thereby recouping any losses it may have suffered by offering discounts on peripheral equipment.

The company asked the federal court here to order a divestment of IBM "to the extent that a number of competitive entities be created" within the computer industry from the original company.

An IBM spokesman said the company has not yet seen the suit.

The company asked the federal court here to order a divestment of IBM "to the extent that a number of competitive entities be created" within the computer industry from the original company.

An IBM spokesman said the company has not yet seen the suit.

**Du Pont Net Soars 46% in Quarter****AT&T Earnings Seen Increasing**

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (UPI).—DuPont reported today a massive 46 percent improvement in fourth-quarter earnings from the depressed year-ago total. Sales were up 12.2 percent.

The giant chemical company, whose profits have been in a tailspin since 1969, reported a

16.7 percent earnings gain in the third quarter. Nevertheless, for all of last year net income was up 6.3 percent—due in large part to the 21 percent decline registered in the first three months of the year.

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970 Revenue (millions) \$58.0 \$54.0 Profits (millions) 95.0 55.0 Per Share ..... 1.65 1.23 Year Revenue (millions) 3,948.0 3,612.0 Profits (millions) 357.0 334.0 Per Share ..... 7.33 6.28 Turnover last year was up 6.4

billion, or \$3.90 a share, in 1970, he indicated.

AT&T has seen improvement in its own growth statistics "for several months" and believes a definite upturn is under way in the U.S. economy, Mr. Romnes said. "We are laying plans on the basis that we are going to have a modest improvement in the economy this year.... We expect a good year but not a boom year," he said.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The government gave the go-ahead over the weekend to the long-planned change in sales commissions on stock transactions, but the new schedule of commissions will probably not go into effect before about March 1.

The SEC has made the necessary certification of the proposed new schedule of fees. It is expected to result in lower sales commissions overall than the present fee schedule, including the temporary 15 percent surcharge on smaller orders that has been in effect since April 1970. If the new fees are compared with the old permanent fee schedule, without the surcharge, they are higher in most instances.

The delay in putting the new sales commissions into effect will come about, in part, because the exchange's members need time to reprogram their computers, according to Robert W. Hauck, president of the exchange. Another issue has also arisen in connection with the new sales commissions that will slow things, Mr. Hauck disclosed.

This involves a proposal on the part of the exchange, which it made under pressure from the SEC, that brokers who are not members of the exchange be permitted to do business in listed stocks for their customers at a 40 percent discount from the fees charged the general public. When the exchange proposed this, it included a requirement that such nonmember brokers be required to do their own record-keeping for customers' accounts.

The SEC objected to this, and the exchange is about to change its rules to leave the question of who carries the customer's accounts an optional one between the two brokers involved in the deal. Adoption of this change in the proposal, which Mr. Hauck described as "no big deal," will require a time-consuming amendment to the exchange's constitution, however.

**One Dollar—**

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on major international exchanges:

Jan. 24, '72 Today Previous  
Sgd. 8 per \$1. 2.572 2.58125  
Begin. 8 per \$1. 24.14-16 24.17-18  
Doll. 8 per \$1. 3.211 3.215  
Prev. Fr. Fr. 5.122 5.1225  
Guilder 3.18925 3.18925  
Swiss Francs 3.371-373 3.3725

Stocks on the American Exchange ended the session lower. The exchange index fell 1.16 to 26.56. Declining issues led advances 697 to 255. Volume fell to 442 million shares from 474 million Friday.

**Watney Bids to Absorb International Distillers**

LONDON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—The Watney Mann Ltd. brewery group today offered to buy the 62.4 percent of shares it does not already own in International Distillers & Vintners Ltd. (IDV).

The merger offer puts a price tag of \$122 million on IDV. The offer is made on a share exchange basis, but Watney said arrangements are being made to provide an alternative cash offer. IDV has not yet reacted to the move.

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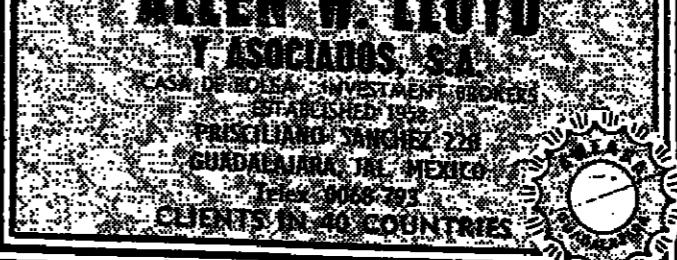
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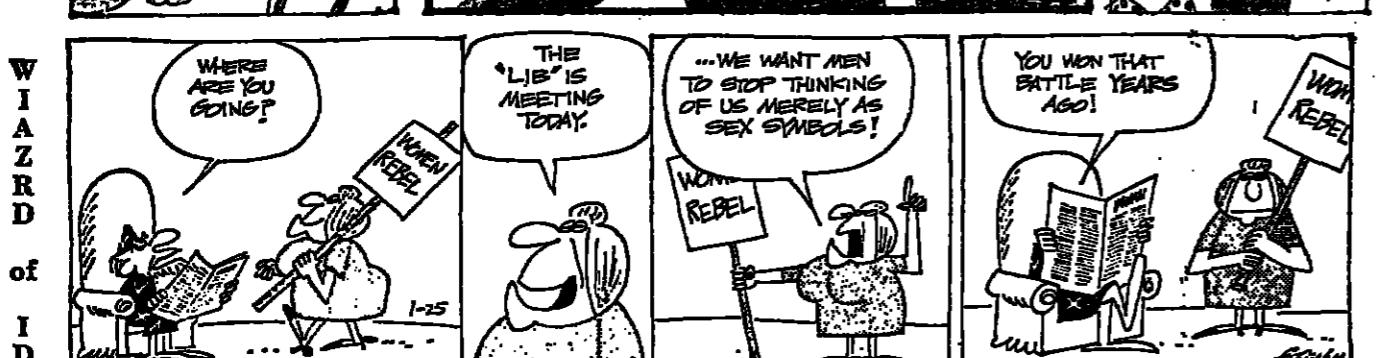
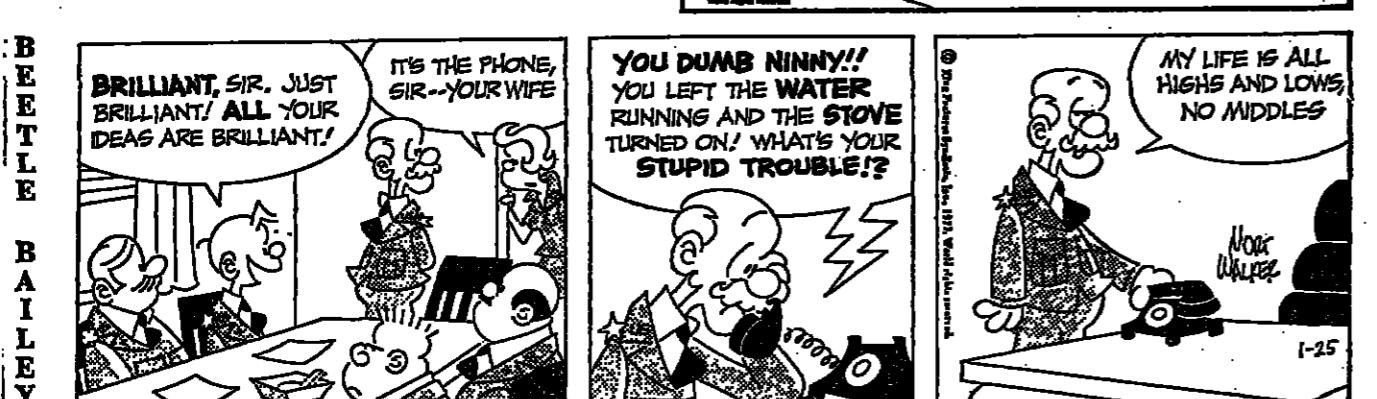
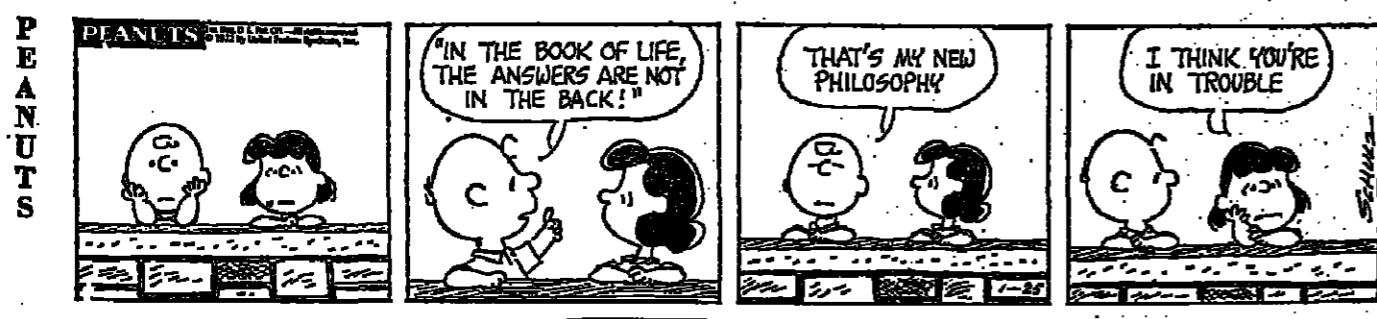






## American Stock Exchange Trading

1971-72 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$		1971-72 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$		1971-72 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$		1971-72 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$		1971-72 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$		1971-72 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$		1971-72 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$		1971-72 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$		1971-72 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$			
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(Continued from preceding page.)																			
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**BLONDIE****BOOKS****THE MOON'S A BALLOON**

By David Niven. Putnam. 380 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

We have here, in film star and an Oscar for the portrayal of his life and times, the first juicy all-day lollipop of the new book season. "Oh, p-h-r-a-p-s some readers will find it a touch on the English side, especially in the early parts, where young Niven, "horrible little boy," is bouncing from school to school, and later trying to make a go of a career as an army officer. But even here there are Nessie the cockney prostitute (who used to picnic with the 14-year-old Niven at one of his schools), and Tribshawe the complicit eccentric (see Gentleman with Mustache and floral crown in illustration), not to mention Niven's racy wit and fine sense of the absurd.

Young man, you did a very fine thing to give up a promising career to fight for your country." Winston Churchill told him over dinner at Ronnie and Nancy Taft's. And added, "Mark you, had you not done so, it would have been despicable!"

But always there were the glamorous people who seem to have fluttered around Niven like moths around the candle (or vice versa). There was Chaplin to advise him to "learn to listen." There was Garbo swimming nude in various swimming pools. There was Bechley to cable him from Venice that "streets full of water. Advise. There was Joseph Kennedy eating a champagne glass, stem and all."

There was Larry Olivier singing, dead seriously, "The Messiah" to the piano accompaniment of a hysterical Vivien. There were Betty and Bogey and the rat pack, according to Niven was simply a generous group of friends who once accidentally let loose several white rats at Romano's. There were walks in a garden with Churchill and a weekend at Camp David with J.F.K. And there was Elizabeth Taylor saying, "If someone was stupid enough to offer me a million dollars to make a picture, I was certainly not dumb enough to turn it down."

Toward the end of his tale, Niven fights with the urge to wax sentimental and common and disastrous failing of most Hollywood autobiographies. But just as he has managed to keep his ego in hand, to deprecate his talent without protesting too much, to drop a ton of names without actually seeming a name-dropper, he wins the last fight too, more or less. At the end he finds a new generation beating at his door, blowing grass in his face (nothing new to a fellow who used to break kef with Erroll Flynn), and telling him that "it was cats like me... who ruined the movie business with our bad taste and lack of imagination."

Then a goddaughter drags him to a swinging party. He escapes for air. He sees "an old childhood friend" up in the sky, and thinks of the e.e. cummings poem that begins "Who knows if the moon's a balloon, coming out of a keen city in the sky—filled with pretty people?" He is telling us, I take it, what his life demonstrates: there are more ways to get high than one can shake stick at.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

**BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

After a pass from South one might expect West to preempt in four or five diamonds. But such bids are less attractive in second position than first or third seat, and West bid instead the ace-king of diamonds so he withheld his run, hoping West would take two diamond tricks and then shift to a club.

North made a take-out double, and South jumped invocatively to two spades after East bid hearts. West bid three diamonds and eventually defended against four spades. East judged his hand worth a penalty double. He held two potential tricks, and the misfit in diamonds might work in favor of the defense.

West led the diamond king, and the defense went astray because the partnership was using standard leads, in which a king may be led from king-queen or ace-king. Usually the

ambiguity quickly resolves itself, but East had to guess at the first trick, and he guessed wrong.

East assumed that his partner held the ace-king of diamonds so he withheld his run, hoping West would take two diamond tricks and then shift to a club.

But when East discarded a heart, South won with the diamond ace and led a heart. This established a discard for the declarer's potential club loser, and the defenders could take only their two aces and one diamond contract made.

East would have had no trouble if he had been using a system common in Europe, Rishno, that avoids the ambiguity of the king-lead: ace from ace-king. This system is now popular with many experts.

Had he known about the diamond ace, East would have ruffed the first trick, led to his partner's heart ace, and ruffed another diamond, with the spade ace at the setting trick.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

PAISIE	ANTH	EDDA
AILIN	HOOH	FRON
SOLIBAND	THE	FURRY
FIGG	BEE	AROMA
ASSORTIS	TATTERS	SEASIDE
SCOUR	PHONO	DIN
TOUT	SAINTE	GONE
INN	BERNE	MEUSE
REJARNS	SPOTTER	RELEATE
SPOTTED	ADDITION	ODUS
ELATE	ESSITION	BLOODY
QAFS	BLOOD	AND THUNDER
KHAP	GONE	STONE
PORED	LAFFY	TO

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South: West: North: East:  
Pass 1.0. Dbl. 1.0.  
2. 3. 3. Pass  
2. 4. Pass. Dbl.  
Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond King.

**NORTH**  
♦ KQ9  
♦ KQ82  
♦ J2  
♦ A873

**WEST**  
♦ A5  
♦ KQ1096543  
♦ J104

**EAST**  
♦ A754  
♦ 109643  
♦ K962

**SOUTH (D)**  
♦ J108632  
♦ J7  
♦ A87  
♦ Q5

It is not clear exactly how it worked; it might have been the result of a steamship with Douglas Fairbanks, or a polo game at Darryl Zanuck's in which Niven's pony hit Zanuck on the behind.

Or a party aboard an English cruiser that ended with Niven's boarding Irving Thalberg's copy of *HOME'S BOUNTY*, or an off-color limerick mounted in desperation during a screen test, or a combination of all these incidents: but in almost no time at all Niven, still without any acting experience to speak of, was signed to a seven-year contract by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

From that point on it was a joyride to stardom, which culminated in the role of Phileas Fogg in Mike Todd's extravagant "Around the World in 80 Days."

And the magic began to work. It is not clear exactly how it worked; it might have been the result of a steamship with Douglas Fairbanks, or a polo game at Darryl Zanuck's in which Niven's pony hit Zanuck on the behind.

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**NFC Loses Pro Bowl, 26-13**

## 4 AFC Field Goals Kicked by Stenerud

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Jan Stenerud, the Kansas City Chiefs' place-kicker and the goat of pro football's longest game in history last month, kicked four field goals yesterday as the American Conference All-Stars beat the National Conference, 26-13, in the 22nd annual National Football League Pro Bowl.

The soccer-style kicker succeeded

on field goals from 26, 23, 43 and 42 yards as the AFC avenged the 27-6 loss to the NFC in last year's Pro Bowl, the first since the merger.

Stenerud missed two relatively easy attempts in Kansas City's 22-24 playoff loss to the Miami Dolphins in a game that went into two overtime periods.

Stenerud also missed his first two attempts in the Pro Bowl before connecting on his next four attempts. The 43-yard, 4 yards short on the Pro Bowl record, broke a 6-6 tie in the third quarter.

The National Conference, a slight favorite off its performance last year in this game and the Super Bowl victory by Dallas, cut the AFC lead to 19-13 in the fourth quarter on a 2-yard touchdown run by San Francisco's Vic Washington. But Floyd Little of Denver put the game out of reach with 32 seconds to play when he scored on a 6-yard run.

Kansas City's Len Dawson passed 5 yards to Milt Marin of Cleveland for the AFC's first touchdown in the third period, and Stenerud's 43-yard field goal with 9 seconds gone in the fourth quarter gave the AFC a 16-6 lead.

Stenerud kicked the Pro Bowl record for field goals set by Bert Bechtel of Baltimore in 1967.

The NFC scored first on a 50-yard pass from Detroit's Greg Landry to Minnesota's Bob Givan in the second quarter. But Curt Knight's extra-point kick was deflected by Baltimore's Bobba Smith.

The AFC, behind quarterback Bob Griese of Miami, dominated the first quarter but couldn't score. Twice Griese moved his team to within field-goal range, but Stenerud's first chance from 38 yards out was deflected by Detroit's Mike Lucas and his second effort from 28 yards out was wide to the right.

The NFC's starting quarterback, Roger Staubach of Dallas, could not penetrate the AFC defense. Landry was at the controls when the National Conference scored both its touchdowns.

Merlin Olsen, defensive tackle of the Los Angeles Rams, suffered possible torn ligaments in his left knee in the second quarter. Nichols, starting the day a stroke ahead of Archer, finished at 275 on a 71 after enjoying the lead until the last six holes. Archer, playing in the trio just ahead of Nichols, bagged an important stroke at the 17th to go 15 under and the rangy Californian coolly two-putted from 90 feet for a par at the 18th to tie the Barber.

Nichols was about to drive at the 18th when a child among the spectators began to cry. He backed away and then stepped up to the ball again before driving. "It was a bad drive," he said later. "I have no excuse, but the ball hit the mound and kicked it into the pond."

After the penalty stroke, Nichols was in a bunker on his third, reached the green in four, and two-putted for the 6.

**FINAL SCORES**

Miller Barber	68-72-72-73-273
George Archer	69-71-72-71-273
B. Nichols	68-72-72-73-273
Murphy	68-72-72-73-273
D. Douglass	68-72-72-73-273
D. Hill	68-72-72-73-273
H. Stenerud	68-72-72-73-273
J.C. Snow	68-72-72-73-273
D. Massopas	68-72-72-73-273
J. Johnson	68-72-72-73-273
G. Jones	68-72-72-73-273
A. Moore	68-72-72-73-273
J. Montgomery	68-72-72-73-273
D. Jaeger	68-72-72-73-273
J. McElroy	68-72-72-73-273
L. Dawson	68-72-72-73-273
R. Irvin	68-72-72-73-273
L. Trevino	68-72-72-73-273
J. Abbott	68-72-72-73-273
R. Givens	68-72-72-73-273
T. Jenkins	68-72-72-73-273
M. Marin	68-72-72-73-273
L. Washington	68-72-72-73-273
E. Hart	68-72-72-73-273
Two others 18-hole players	

**219 Reach Monte Carlo**

## No Top Entries Penalized After 1st Stage of Auto Rally

**MONTE CARLO, Jan. 24 (UPI)**

The first stage of the Monte Carlo auto rally ended today with 218 out of 264 cars surviving the three-day trek across Europe from nine starting points.

All the favorites, including

Sweden's Bjorn Waldegard,

Porsche; Harry Kallstrom, Lan-

cavia; Ove Andersson, Alpine Re-

nault; and Flaminio Rauti, Datsun;

and Timo Mäkinen, Ford,

swept onto the Monaco quayside

without being penalized on their

3,700-kilometer (2,300-mile) jour-

ney.

## NHL Leader Stops 34 Maple Leaf Shots

### Black Hawks' Esposito Scores 5th Shutout

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Goalie Tony Esposito recorded his fifth shutout of the National Hockey League season as he stopped 34 Maple Leaf shots and the Black Hawks beat Toronto, 4-0, at Chicago.

The Black Hawks' two goalies are the amateur leaders of the NHL as Esposito's teammate Gary Smith is the runner-up with four wins.

Esposito opened the scoring just 38 seconds into the game with his 18th goal of the season.

Stan Mikita chipped in with two goals to bring his season total to 15.

Bruins 3, Sabres 3

Defensive man Dallas Smith drove a 50-foot shot past goalie Roger Crozier in the third period to give Boston a 3-3 tie with Buffalo.

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Esposito stopped the scoring just 38 seconds into the game with his 18th goal of the season.

Red Wings 3, Blues 1

Third-period goals by Guy Charroux, Al Karlander and Red Berenson powered Detroit to a 3-1 home victory over St. Louis.

Cannadiens 2, Penguins 3

Jacques Lemaire tipped home a short shot during a scramble in front of the net in the third period to lift Montreal to a 3-2 win over Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh's Civic Arena.

North Stars 5, Kings 3

Minnesota scored its 11th straight victory against Los Angeles, all with goalie Cesare Maniago in the net, as five different North Star players scored in the 5-3 victory at Bloomington, Minn.

The Great Leveler

Tony Fall of Britain, driving the second red Japanese team Datsun, said snow would be "the great leveler."

"It eliminates many of the differences between the cars and makes skill of individual drivers count more. If it stays dry, the Porsche will have the advantage because they are the most powerful," said Fall.

Waldegard, whose 24-liter West German Porsche 911 took him to victory in 1968 and 1970, just smiled. "I don't really mind, but know would make it more interesting perhaps," said the tall Swede.

All the retirements on the first stage came among the private entries which usually have no chance of defeating the team cars. The five-car Alpine Renault squad, for example, has 26 mechanics, six trucks and more than 1,200 snow tires of various descriptions to back their challenge for a second victory in a row.

Earlier Report

Anderson, last year's winner, reported a trouble-free run from his starting point in Almeria, Spain, and just smiled at earlier reports he had crashed during the third night's drive.

Fat Moss Carlson, sister of Stirling Moss and wife of former two-time winner Eric Carlson of Sweden, took a step nearer her seventh women's prize when one of her main rivals, French girl Claudine Trautman, broke down in the Ales in her Alpine Renault.

The Alpine champion of Mrs. Carlson still faced the challenge of another French girl, Marie-Claude Beaumont, in an Opel.

A leader will emerge from the rally tomorrow night when the crews tackle eight special speed tests on the way to the French Alpine town of Chambery and back.

Snow

Organizers said about half of the sections had snow on them while the others were clear except for some ice.

A mistake cost a 2-minute penalty to the second Ford Escort team car which clocked in incorrectly, officials said. The mistake will probably cost driver Francois Piot of France any chance for victory.

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DM. 31.00	DM. 93.00	DM. 186.00	DM. 372.00
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Art Buchwald

**Cuba 'Si,' Peking 'No'**

**WASHINGTON.** Not everyone is thrilled with President Nixon's visit to China next month. My friend MacGonnally believes Mr. Nixon should go to Havana first.

"The way I see it," MacGonnally said, "the President is going to a Communist country 4,000 miles away when it would be much easier for him, if he really wants to see a Communist country, to hop over from Key Biscayne to Cuba in a helicopter. It would save this country an awful lot of money."

The President isn't going to the People's Republic of China just to see it. He has urgent business to discuss with Mao Tse-tung."

"That's another thing. How come we still refer to Castro's country as Communist Cuba and we now call Mao's country the People's Republic of China?"

"Because," I explained patiently, "we're trying to build bridges between Red...oops...the People's Republic of China and the United States."

"Why aren't we trying to build any bridges between Cuba and the United States?"

"Because Cuba is an outlaw, and it's exporting revolution around the world."

"What's the People's...oops...Red China doing?" MacGonnally asked.

"China, though we may not agree with its philosophy, is a major power, and it's better to

talk with them than eventually to fight them."

"Are you saying then that since Cuba is not a major power, it's better to fight them than to talk with them?"

"I'm not saying that at all. But you must remember that Cuba is a constant threat to us."

"I thought everyone agreed before Nixon announced his visit that China was the biggest threat to us."

"It was before, but now that Presidents Nixon is going there, it's not as big a threat as it was before."

"Who are the biggest threats to the United States right now?" MacGonnally demanded.

"Cuba, the Soviet Union and India."

"Well, if China is no longer a threat to us, why are we still building the ABM system to defend us against their missiles?"

"Because Canada is mad at us, and as long as we start building it, we might as well finish it in case Trudeau gets any funny ideas."

MacGonnally couldn't be convinced. "I still think Nixon should go to Cuba first and then work his way up to China. If he makes some gains negotiating with a Communist country, it might as well be a little one rather than a big one."

"It's too late," I said. "Nixon has his heart set on going to China. Besides, he'll get a lot more TV coverage going to Peking than he would if he went to Havana."

"Look, I don't care if Nixon wants to go to Peking, but it seems to me that it would be much more beneficial if he built a bridge to Cuba first. The country has done without Havana cigars for 10 years. What has China got to offer us that we can't get now in this country?"

"Cheap labor," I said. "If we can come to terms with Mao Tse-tung, we could have 500 million people working for us, and we wouldn't have to work at all. Isn't that better than vintage Havana?"

"I may be selfish," MacGonnally said. "But I'd give up Nixon's trip to Peking for one good box of Monte-Cristo cigars any day."

**The Vanishing Tribes of Bedouin**

By Gerard Loughran

**BERUIT (UPI).**—The Bedouin are dying out. Those arrogant princes of the desert who ensnared battle above all activities are quietly leaving the sun-scorched plains of Arabia and settling down as merchants, mechanics and businessmen.

The growth of urban life has dealt a death blow to one of the world's oldest and proudest societies.

Prof. Gerald Obermeyer, an American anthropologist, said: "As an integrated economic system, the Bedouin are declining. They are settling down. Assimilation is going on more and more."

The Bedouin consider themselves the most ancient group in the Middle East. Some trace their lineage back to Adam.

Prof. Obermeyer, who lectures at the American University of Beirut and who lived with the Bedouin of Egypt's western desert, believes they originated around 2000 BC.

"It seems they are a group which, through conflict, left the settlement, took animals and went out into the desert to live literally off the people they left by raiding."

Certainly raiding is a chronic mental condition. An early poet expressed the tribal outlook in these words: "Our business is to make raids on the enemy, on our neighbors and—in case we find no one else to raid—on our own brothers."

The Bedouin believe agriculture is beneath their dignity. And with the exception of a few shrubs, date palms and frankincense trees, there is little land to till on the Arabian Peninsular—the largest, hottest and driest in the world.

Camel raising and—the desert fringes—sheep herding have traditionally been the economic standbys of the tribal group, with horse breeding, hunting and raiding its national sport.

In fact it is the decline of the camel as a means of transport and the replacement of its meat on the Arab diet by mutton and lamb that is the major cause of the Bedouin decline.

Traditionally the camel is the Bedouin's prize possession. Next he ranks his eldest son. His wife comes third. The Bedouin drinks the camel's milk, eats its flesh, makes tents of its hair, burns its dung and uses its urine as a hair tonic. In emergency, he will drink water from the camel's stomach. He will either kill an old camel or thrust a stick down its throat to make it vomit. If the beast has been watered within a day or two, the liquid is drinkable.

The camel is the Bedouin's medium of exchange, the dowry of his bride, the price of blood. Bedouin are compulsive legalists and compute blood debts in terms of camels or the current market price of camels in cash.

The Bedouin law system says every part of a man's body has a price, stemming from the original biblical saying "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a soul for a soul." A man's life is rated at the equivalent of 200 camels.

If a Bedouin injures a man from another group, he must pay the price specified by tradition. Revenge or restitution is the linchpin of the system, the only way conflict can be resolved.

In the case of a killing between groups, there must be a counter killing, but the murderer is not necessarily the target. Prof. Obermeyer explained: "If I kill the best man in their group, they don't take revenge on me—they kill the best man in my group."

If a government should arrest the killer and jail him, that has nothing to do with the conflict in the desert. Vengeance must be exacted personally or the feud will continue. Desert vandals have been known to go on for 40 years.

There are no vague points in the Bedouin legal system. If a man kills within his own group—where no counter killing is mandatory—he will be expelled and this is tantamount to the death penalty. A document is drafted making two basic points—the clan is no longer responsible for the wrongdoer's blood debts (normally a point of honor), and no member of his family may take brides from the group.

Official stamps are affixed to the document. A copy is given to a provincial official, one is retained by the group and the third is handed to the expelled person. He is then driven out into the desert.

The male is king in desert society. The children look after the animals, the wives erect and strike the tents and the men sit around drinking coffee and tea, telling stories, reciting poetry and planning raids.

Honor and generosity are rated next to bravery and there is a thinly disguised contempt for religion. According to the Koran, "The desert Arabians are most confirmed in disbelief and hypocrisy."

Physically, the Bedouin have adapted to desert conditions in a similar manner to the Kalahari bushmen of southern Africa.

A Lebanese anthropologist, Prof. Fuad Khoury, said: "They are slender and thin. There is more body surface and it makes for a better cooling machine. Like the bushmen, they have a higher metabolic rate and generate more heat which gives them protection against the cold wind at night."

No government has ever been able to take a census of the Bedouin—who move four to seven miles a day and vary the size of their families according to whether the questioner is assessing income tax or handing out free food.

But certainly they are on their way down. Prof. Khoury said: "In Syria many Bedouin sold their sheep and took jobs in a cement factory and settled there."

"Most governments agree nomadic culture is economically not feasible. About 15 percent of the tribesmen in Jordan have already settled in towns, although they still organize themselves in tribal ways."

**PEOPLE: Wayne, Yevtushenko Let Off Steenz**

It started out as another of those "Let's Play on America" weeks, with the criticism of the Good Old U.S.A. coming this time, from two diametrically opposed sources: on the right hand, John Wayne, and on the left, Yevgeny Yevtushenko.

The 64-year-old cowboy actor and political activist got in his licks in the cover story of *Life* magazine, published yesterday, starting with his dissatisfaction over today's movies and criminalizing in America's coining up to Chairman Mao. "Don't ask Wayne about today's Western films," writes interviewer P. E. Kluge, "for in them, his legends are pivoting and turning in on themselves, his myths are turning into nightmares." The films "are so corrupt, the approach is so cheap, that I walk out after the first reel," said the Duke.

"These days they want to shock you, and shock is all right, but the whole picture should be sweat and hair."

Wayne contends that North America would never have been developed into the U.S. and Canada if left to the Indians and added: "The present generation's frontier should have been Tanganyika. It is a land with eight million blacks and it could hold 60 million people. We could feed India with the food we produce in Tanganyika. It could have been a new frontier for any American or English or French kid with a little gumption. Another Israel! But the do-gooders had to give it back to the Indians (Africans)."

"Meanwhile, your son and my son are given numbers back here in the United States and live in apartment buildings on top of each other."

Yevtushenko, meanwhile, in the States to promote his new book of poems entitled "Stolen Apaches," expressed discontent of a predictably different nature, centering about the "ignorance" of the average American vis-a-vis his native Russia. The 38-year-old poet, who has been given a social whirl in New York preparatory to two poetry readings on Friday, has met with such personalities as Henry Kissinger, Arthur Schlesinger, John Updike, Arthur Miller, Allen Ginsberg and Warren Beatty, but his personal bêtes noires have been the gentlemen of the press.

"Here in America I have met with different journalists, those people on television, those people

whose names were besieged by the Spartans during the second Messianic war between 588 and 571 B.C. After an 11-year siege, the Spartans won and destroyed the Medean fort of Elba."

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